No. 160 FEBRUARY 1982

Spearhead

35p

CHURCH TO HELP BLACK RACIALISTS

– while it condemns White ones

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Fruits of betrayal

The news last month that two of Britain's biggest and most successful deep sea fishing vessels, the Hull-based Arctic Buccaneer and Arctic Galliard, have been sold to New Zealand and that those manning them are very likely to have to emigrate to the Antipodes to keep their jobs, just underlines the appalling record of government betrayal of our fishing industry.

The two ships had to be sold at well below their insured value because the firm owning them, Boyd Lines, would otherwise have gone bust in meeting their debts.

A spokesman for the Hull fishing industry said that the sale could mark the beginning of the end for the Hull trawler fleet, which a few years ago was the biggest in Europe.

The fishing industry in this country, unlike some others, is not going to ruin because of inefficiency and poor productivity; it is as efficient and productive as any other fishing industry in the world. It is being destroyed because of the woeful neglect of British Government, which allows it to be subjected in the British market to competition from abroad, much of which is subsidised and assisted by the breaking of international fishing rules. It is also being destroyed because British Government refuses to protect British fishing waters by the imposition of the 200-mile limit to which it should have automatic right.

When the history of this time comes to be written, we believe that the politicians' murder of our fishing industry will go down as nothing less than an act of Treason.

Easy for rapists

A Suffolk rapist gets off lightly because the Judge believed the victim to be courting trouble by being out hitch-hiking late at night. Three more rapists in Glasgow escape justice because it is felt that their victim would suffer 'mental harm' if made to give evidence.

Rapists, it seems, are on a lucky run these days.

Maybe the Suffolk victim was foolish to be out at such a time but that does not lessen in the slightest the guilt of the accused. We may as well say that a burglary is less of a serious crime because the victim leaves his door unlocked.

As for the Glasgow victim, the decision not to put her into the witness box seems to stem from the fact that she was suffering from stress in the period shortly following the attack. If this was the case surely the trial could have been delayed until she had recovered.

Meanwhile another rapist, Stephen Prendergast, who ravaged 11 different

PRENDERGAST
He raped 11 women

women in the Tottenham area of London over a period of 15 months, goes to Broadmoor, where he will have a fairly comfortable time.

All these cases are a pathetic indictment of our 'liberal' legal system.

When rape is committed, none of these niceties should prevent the rapist getting the maximum penalty.

And the penalty should be either death — as it was in the German armed forces in the last war — or a surgical operation which would make it impossible for the rapist ever to rape again.

White nemesis

Whites are now leaving 'Zimbabwe' (formerly Rhodesia) by thousands every month, totally disillusioned with Robert Mugabe, who is breaking all his former promises to give them a fair place in the country.

The latest of Mugabe's moves is a plan to 'Africanise' all White-owned businesses by transferring them to Black ownership.

This will of course destroy them as efficient and profitable concerns, as well as depriving the White owners of the just fruits of their enterprise and investment.

But do we have any sympathy for the Whites thus affected? We are afraid, not very much.

The White Rhodesians tamely surrendered their country to Black rule, trusting

SPEARHEAD

No. 160 FEBRUARY 1982

Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex

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stupidly in the idea of the 'genuine multi-racial society' that they were assured by Mugabe and his British backers would follow their capitulation. Then they stayed in Rhodesia hoping to profit by collaboration with Mugabe and Co.

Now it is all turning sour, just as we predicted. 'Multi-racialism' is just an illusion. Either there is White domination or there is Black domination.

And in the case of the latter, the Whites have no future worth staying for.

The fate of Rhodesia's Whites who climbed onto the Mugabe bandwaggon is nothing worse than they deserve.

Voters' caprice

According to the latest opinion poll conducted by Gallop, support for the Social Democrats has fallen by nearly 10 per-cent in the month between December and January. What has happened to cause this drop? Absolutely nothing. 10 per-cent of the public have just changed their minds in one month for no apparent reason.

What does this tell us? It ought to tell us something about 'democracy', which is supposed to be all about the will of the people. If the people does not know what its will is from one month to another but switches capriciously back and forth from this party to that and from this leader to that, it just shows what a gigantic farce is the whole system.

Wasn't it Harold Wilson who said that 1966 was a good year for Labour's popularity because that was the year that England won the World Cup? It seems that since then little has changed. Perhaps the SDP will be up in the popularity polls next month if Dr. Owen's wife has a baby or Shirley Williams falls and hurts herself again!

Humbug

Christian churches are going to let their premises be used for services by Rastafarians, who smoke cannabis as part of their religious ritual. This is what is going to happen if — as undoubtedly will be the case — some churches heed the call made by Bishop Leo McCartie, president of the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice. Rastafarians, the Bishop said, are a legitimate religion and should be granted the facilities to hold services just like any other churches.

This is most interesting. Rastafarians happen to be Black racialists. They stick rigidly together and do not wish to mix with Whites — as Aylesbury Borough Council found out recently when Rastafarians refused to use a local youth centre provided for use by all ethnic groups and instead insisted on having their own exclusive centre.

CHURCH CREEP
Bishop McCartie (second left) and Black friends

This does not seem to bother our clerical gentlemen. Black racialism, it seems, is alright. Only White racialism is sinful.

Wherever you find an anti-White or anti-British cause being espoused these days you can be pretty sure that you'll find clergymen or priests smack in the middle of it!

Heroes or fools?

Notwithstanding our differences with the old National Front and with its youth magazine Bulldog, we think that the recent sentence imposed on Bulldog Editor Joe Pearce was vicious and disgraceful.

Pearce was jailed for six months for publishing material "likely to cause hatred against people on account of their colour."

Having recorded our disgust at the sentence, however, we might add this. The race relations laws, obnoxious though they are, do not yet make it illegal to oppose non-White immigration and the multi-racial society or to speak frankly about race differences; they merely make it necessary to be circumspect in one's language when doing so.

Failure to exercise this circumspection in the use of language means risking prosecution, and then when there is prosecution it is almost invariably the case that one's fellow patriots are expected to come to one's aid with donations for legal fees and sometimes for fines — all money thrown down the drain which might have been used to some really good purpose. This may seem very heroic to some but we think it is just bad politics.

In warfare a sensible commander does not sacrifice his troops and equipment by pitching them vainly against an impregnable enemy fortress when he can accomplish his desired object by going round it — at a fraction of the cost.

It is possible to 'go round' the race laws and still say what you want about race — and this is what Spearhead has always done, with the result that we have not yet been prosecuted in the 15 years since those laws were first introduced.

No doubt the thinking behind the deliberate use of language likely to invite prosecution under these laws is that it will surround the victim with an aura of martyrdom and inflame public opinion against our lawmakers. In fact those who think this way show little political judgement.

The British public mood, rightly or wrongly, is such at the moment that this sort of martyrdom effects barely a ripple — more likely, it simply invites the comment that the martyr should not have been such a fool. A pity, perhaps, but true.

We can defeat our opponents in the race battle by being intelligent political tacticians and conserving our financial resources; we will not defeat them by kamikaze methods.

How was it filmed?

Yet another film on 'Nazi genocide' is going to reach British audiences shortly. It is narrated by Elizabeth Taylor and Orson Welles, who both gave their services free, and was made by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre of Los Angeles for showing to schools and universities as well as ordinary commercial audiences throughout the world.

Said Elizabeth Taylor after the making of the film: "I woke up screaming in the night."

A good publicity boost, no doubt — as is the report that the film shows footage "never shown before" of naked men, women and children being mown down by SS killer squads in open graves.

There will of course be some who will ask how the SS came to allow such grisly work to be filmed as it was being performed. No doubt, however, such questions will be dismissed as the product of sick minds and not worthy of consideration.

UNITY: A GREAT STEP FORWARD

Spearhead this month takes the opportunity to welcome the COMMITTEE FOR NATIONALIST UNITY, a special *ad hoc* body that has been created to act as mediator between the presently splintered nationalist groups in Britain and to promote negotiations whereby they may be provided the opportunity to unite forces.

The CNU came into being at the end of 1981 and early in January of this year it undertook a circularisation of over 200 leading nationalists in the United Kingdom. These included the national leaders of all the main nationalist organisations and a selection of local leaders of those organisations as well as some individuals with notable records as activists and benefactors in the cause of nationalism in Britain. In its circular was the following appeal:–

> "Britain is now beset by the crisis that nationalists have always predicted. Unemployment is up to the 3 million mark and our cities and towns are being torn apart by civil disorder, mostly involving Asians and Blacks. In the face of this crisis, both Government and Opposition manifest weakness and incompetence, together with a total lack of comprehension of its causes and remedy.
>
> "Now, as never before, is the time for British nationalists to seize their opportunity and combine together to create a great new force within British politics that will provide an alternative to the present chaos.
>
> "Yet in the face of this opportunity nationalists are chronically divided. The nationalist movement in Britain is split into several factions, forced in the nature of their situation to devote more time to struggles of rivalry between themselves than to positive political action to bring the message of nationalism to the people of Britain.
>
> "THIS STATE OF DIVISION MUST BE ENDED – AND IT MUST BE ENDED QUICKLY."

The circular went on to outline the process whereby nationalist unity should be pursued, and it asked all recipients to put the contents before the members of their committees or branches. What it asked for in the initial stage was an endorsement IN PRINCIPLE of the aim of nationalist unification; it did not specify any particular terms of unity. The CNU hopes that within a month or so it will have received positive replies from people across a wide area of the nationalist spectrum. When those replies have been received and collated, the CNU then intends to promote a series of conferences among those concerned at which the terms of unification will be thrashed out.

Spearhead, its Editor and Publisher and the New National Front that it supports have from the very beginning been in the forefront of the campaign for unity among British nationalists, and have played a part in the creation of the Committee for Nationalist Unity. This will no doubt lead – and has already led – some opponents of the cause of unity to claim that the CNU is nothing but a 'front' for the New NF and John Tyndall and is intended to provide a guise under which the New NF absorbs and takes over other nationalist groups.

Such a claim would be incorrect. While Mr. Tyndall and his associates have assisted in the formation of the CNU and have made it clear at all times that they are in sympathy with its objectives, the Committee is in fact a non-party, non-partisan body drawn from representatives of all the main nationalist factions.

The idea of the Committtee for Nationalist Unity took shape during 1981, when contact was established across the spectrum between members of various nationalist groups in the United Kingdom. In some cases John Tyndall or his colleagues initiated this contact; in many cases it was initiated by others. In the course of time an informal network took shape, linking people who shared one thing in common: their commitment to the cause of nationalist unification. Out of these contacts, several talks took place in different parts of the country, all directed at one thing: HOW was unity to be promoted? Eventually there was agreement to form the CNU. The CNU was duly instituted, and its declaration of aims published, by common consent of all concerned.

The CNU does not intend to serve as the instrument for the 'take over' by any one nationalist faction of the other factions. Its 8 members, who include only 1 member of the New National Front, seek the establishment of an entirely new nationalist party compounded of a merger of existing parties. Which faction will have the greatest influence in shaping the terms of that merger will depend entirely upon the extent of response, if any, which each faction gives to the scheme and then upon the degree to which each delegate, or group of delegates, at unity conferences can impress their personalities and ideas upon others present. In these regards all will begin with an equal chance.

As far as the eventual leadership is concerned, this can only be determined by the will of all participants once they have been organised together to express that will by the means of their votes.

Those who respond positively to the scheme for unity being promoted by the CNU will have the opportunity to be present at the outset in all negotiations and thereby play their part in shaping the terms of the new organisation. On the other hand, those who exclude themselves at the start and then later change their mind and wish to take part will be required to join on terms already decided and which they will not be able to influence one way or another.

It is therefore obviously in the interests of those who want to see unity but on terms which they favour to declare their support of the unity principle and to take part in negotiations from the very beginning.

Obviously, the first step of the campaign of the CNU – the declaration of support for the PRINCIPLE of unity – is the easiest. Thrashing out terms will be less easy, for here there are bound to be differences. While we favour unity IN PRINCIPLE, we cannot consent to unity AT ANY PRICE – nor do we expect others to do so. There will have to be much discussion and some hard bargaining before an agreed plan of unity is formulated. As far as we are concerned, there can be no meaningful reunification of nationalists which includes those who have scandalised the nationalist cause by homosexual practices.

The essential first step, however, is to get people to the negotiating table. Until this is done, nothing else can be done.

What we can tell our readers is that there is ALREADY broad agreement over unification between certain parties, and sections of parties, within the nationalist camp, and that a union of these elements is certain to occur. The only question yet to be decided is how far this scheme will be extended to embrace other elements. The response to the circular issued by the Committee for Nationalist Unity will decide this question.

Spearhead believes, in conclusion, that the Committee for Nationalist Unity is by far the most constructive development that has occurred in British Nationalism for some considerable time. It deserves all the support it can get and it deserves to succeed. We for our part will do all we can to ensure that it does succeed.

Any of our readers who wish to contact the Committee for Nationalist Unity can do so by writing to its forwarding address, which is: BM-CNU, London WC1N 3XX.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

JOHN TYNDALL takes a look at the practice of internal subversion in politics and at the strategy of 'divide-and-conquer'.

IN MY ARTICLE last month dealing with divisions in the nationalist movement in Britain I touched upon the theme of infiltration of nationalist parties for the deliberate purpose of causing division. This seems to have aroused considerable interest among our readers, and I have been prompted to expand on the theme this month. Who are the infiltrators? On whose behalf do they work? Are they paid or do they do it for reasons of conviction? In what way do they operate? These are some of the questions arising in correspondence on the subject, and I shall attempt to answer them as best I can.

First let me say that on a matter like this the evidence, like that of any conspiracy whose perpetrators and agents have not been brought to book, must be primarily circumstantial. If it were possible in all cases to name names, the infiltrators would not have done their work very well. The same can be said of the organisations on whose behalf they carry out their assignments. An elementary rule of operations is to avoid leaving around clues as to what one is doing, for what motive and in collaboration with what people. An observer can only form a picture of what is going on from the results that he sees. He then needs to weigh these results up with what he knows about the techniques of political warfare and then add the final ingredient – his own common sense calculation as to what he would do himself if he was in the enemy's place.

As I said last month, 'divide and conquer' is a very old stratagem. Apart from its obvious application in the military field, we tend to think of it mainly as a weapon of international diplomacy. The weapon played a key role in Britain's relations with the European Continent for hundreds of years, where the object was to prevent the emergence of any power, or coalition of powers, strong enough to threaten us. We called it the principle of the balance of power. The same weapon was used with great skill on Germany's behalf by Bismarck but not, unfortunately for that country, by Hitler.

POLITICAL WEAPON

The 'divide and conquer' principle has been equally potent in the internal politics of nations. Perhaps the best documented case of this was when Woodrow Wilson was running for the US Presidency in 1912. The Wall Street bankers who were backing Wilson against his Republican rival William H. Taft deliberately financed the campaign of a third candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, on the calculation that he would take many more votes from Taft than from their man. Their stratagem succeeded and Wilson was elected. (See *America's 60 families,* by Ferdinand Lundberg).

There is a strong possibility – though proof is at present lacking – that Britain's Tory press has played an important role in exacerbating the split within the Labour Party by its build-up of the Social Democrats and its implied encouragement to Labour dissidents to quit the party and join the SDP. This strategy may in fact prove to be mistaken, as the latter party could represent as great a threat to the Tories at the next election as to their opponents. That would not mean, however, that certain papers had not given a boost to the SDP with the Tory interest very much in mind.

DIVISIONS IN THE NATIONAL FRONT

Since its foundation in 1967, the National Front has been continually racked by a series of internal splits. I have watched the progress of these splits carefully in all cases and have come to very definite conclusions about their origins and cause. They have all followed a particular pattern, occurring in an atmosphere of conspiracy and intrigue rather than open, honest disagreement expressed face-to-face. They have all, in my view, been avoidable – the apparent disputes involved in them being perfectly capable of solution by adult-minded people meeting around a table to thrash out their differences. They have all had a crippling effect on the cause of British Nationalism – and in no case more so than in the most recent bout of divisions which began in 1979.

The regularity and manner in which these splits have occurred have convinced me beyond any doubt that forces have been at work in promoting them which are not explicable in terms of the usual quarrelsomeness, rebelliousness, jealousies and hatreds that one expects to find in an organisation of our kind. I am convinced, in other words, that behind them is the hand of our political enemies.

This prompts the question: which enemies? The answer is that they may be many and varied. I do not have to catalogue the political organisations that are in some way or another hostile to British Nationalism; they are known to our readers. Nor do I have to catalogue the various ethnic minority groups in this country who may have a reason for wanting to smash us: they also are known.

It is quite possible – and it certainly is entirely logical – that such organisations and groups should place people in the nationalist movement for purposes of informing, wrecking or activities of the *agent provocateur* type.

It is my opinion, however, that the most dangerous apparatus of infiltration that we have to face is one set up and operated by the Government. The Government is able to employ all the resources of state in such an operation. It is not lacking in money, in technical devices, in organisation, in expertise or in people in a way that private bodies are. Whilst it may have the same objective as these other bodies, i.e. the objective of sabotaging the nationalist effort, it is in a position to pursue that objective in a far more professional way and on a much more substantial scale. If there is any organisation able to subvert the nationalist movement in this country that is not controlled by the Government but is able to operate equally effectively, it is probably one controlled and financed by a foreign government. I can think of two such governments that would have the strongest reason to carry out such operations against us. One is directly East of this country; the other is somewhere South East.

SPECIAL AGENCIES

It is known and understood in all politically informed circles that almost every state in the world – liberal-democratic no less than communist or fascist – has its own special agencies of intelligence, subversion and counter-subversion whose responsibility it is to carry out special tasks concerned with national security or the protection of national interests around the world. The terms 'national security' and 'national interests' are of course subjective ones employed by the government currently in power. What they really mean are the security and interests of the established state, which may not necessarily be the same as those of the nation itself.

In Britain such organisations as MI5, CI5, the Secret Service and Special Branch are known to us, as are some of their functions. What is not known are the multiplicity of sub-divisions of these services, or other special state services that operate separately from them and whose existence is not publicised, or indeed numerous operations in which such services may engage which it is discreet to keep from the

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THE ENEMY WITHIN
(Contd. from prev. page)

public eye lest the 'free', 'liberal' and 'civilised' image of British Democracy might be compromised. Occasionally, however, snippets of information leak out in films, books and newspaper articles which suggest that there are British Government agencies not inferior to the KGB when it comes to 'dirty tricks' techniques.

I have said that the purpose is the protection of the security and interests of the established state. This obviously includes the surveillance and, where possible, disruption of political groups considered actually or potentially a threat to the established state, whether such groups be at home or abroad. For a long time states have maintained agencies devoted to this task, as indeed they must.

An early example of such an agency was the *Ochrana,* which served as the Imperial Russian security police. The *Ochrana* kept constant surveillance of revolutionary groups by placing its agents within those groups. Apart from the obvious task of providing information, these agents lost no opportunity to carry out actions which would divide, disrupt or politically embarrass such groups so as to weaken them and render them less of a threat to the established state. There is a theory that the famous *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* were produced by the *Ochrana* with a view to lumbering the revolutionaries with responsibility for authorship and thus exposing their aims. This theory could be correct, although the *Protocols*, whether fact or fiction, describe with remarkable accuracy the way that revolution has occurred both in Russia and the outside world.

Before its coming to power in 1917, the revolutionary movement in Russia was weakened by a constant series of factional splits. When these were later investigated, it was found that *Ochrana* agents had often played a key part in fomenting the divisions.

In more recent times the same techniques have been put into practice in the United States. By accident some years ago an FBI document came into the hands of a patriotic organisation which described an operation known as COINTELPRO, short for 'Counter-Intelligence Programme'. The document acknowledged that one of the objectives of this programme was to penetrate radical groups of both left and right and exploit every possible opportunity to cause splits between their leaders. Possibly this type of operation explains the split that took place within the Ku Klux Klan between the Duke and Wilkinson factions, for it was revealed last year that Bill Wilkinson, who left Duke's Klan to form his own, had been in regular touch with FBI agents.

In Britain at the present time I would not be surprised if the Government maintained anything between 100 and 200 agents in radical organisations for the purposes of what would euphemistically be termed 'national security'. Of these no doubt the vast majority would be operating in groups of the far left – if only for the reason that these are at present larger, more powerful, more dangerous and more likely to resort to illegality. Possibly 20 or 30 agents, however, might be expected to be operating in the nationalist movement.

The exact capacity in which these function may vary. A small number may be full-time, a larger number part-time and some controlled by means of some form of personal pressure, such as blackmail. It is by no means certain that all of these people are personally hostile to the aims of the nationalist movement; by clever manipulation they could be persuaded to carry out tasks for their masters while at the same time believing that they were doing no harm to the nationalist cause.

Most probably such operatives are graded according to the importance of their roles, with the most highly graded playing the biggest roles. These are not likely to be many in number but their influence could be devastating. They are almost certainly paid for their work but to make them credible figures it would be necessary for them to appear to be carrying on some normal outside occupation.

DISRUPTER

Some years ago a man emerged within the National Front who was in business on his own – or so it appeared – buying and selling this and that, mainly, it seemed, property and antiques. In due course he became so involved in party activities that he was spending a lot of time away from his business and, on the face of it, losing money as a result.

As I got to know him, it became clear that he was a disrupter. Whoever was the established head of the party, this man would be found fomenting rebellion against him. He was in the forefront of campaigns of revolt against three NF Chairmen, the last of which was myself. I saw the last of him at the end of 1975, by which time I was fairly convinced that he was an agent working for somebody against the NF and that that somebody had amply compensated him for any business losses incurred through the time he had spent on the party – that is if they had not set him up in business in the first place.

Another man joined the party sometime in the first part of the 1970s who also appeared to be 'in business'. He too in time became so deeply immersed in party activities that it seemed to me doubtful if he was giving more than half his working time to his business affairs. On one occasion I visited his business premises. They were quite large and obviously cost money to run, yet I saw no evidence whatever of any business being carried on – no customers came in or out and no-one 'phoned.

In due course this man became a central figure in one of the rebellions involving the man I have previously mentioned, and for a time held a very high position in the party. His activities were only brought to an end by an action in the High Court against him and his associates whereby they were found guilty of having usurped the party constitution in an attempt to consolidate their power within the party. He disappeared from the scene at about the same time as the other man, only to surface briefly a short time ago in a TV programme. The real nature of this man's 'business' in due course became a matter of mystery to me and

Contd. on next page

THE NATIONAL FRONT
Continually sabotaged from the inside

remains so to this day.

At about the same time that this man left the party another man appeared who seemed very keen and, in certain departments, quite capable. He too claimed to have his own business.

He rose in the party ranks and eventually came to hold quite an important position, becoming almost 'indispensable' to certain party operations. Like the other two, he became so immersed in party work that he was away from his 'business' for long periods on end, and led some to wonder how the business could continue in his prolonged absence.

In due course one of my colleagues visited his place of business and gained the same impression as I had done with one of the men previously mentioned – that of a quite large premises not cheap to maintain but on which no apparent business activity was being carried out. This impression was confirmed by another colleague who visited the same premises on another occasion.

This man eventually became what I would judge to be the central wirepuller in another subversive faction which tore the party apart in 1979. He has not yet disappeared from the nationalist scene. As for his 'business', the question of exactly what that is and whence it gets its backing has still not been answered.

Besides these three individuals to whom I have alluded, there are at least a score of smaller fish who over the years have appeared to have the knack of embroiling themselves in all manner of divisive activities, sometimes repeatedly, and whom I have come to suspect as being minor operatives on the part of some agency whose function it is to splinter and weaken the ranks of nationalism. There is no time to describe them in detail here. I think the general point has been made.

As I have made clear, 'divide and conquer' is the main assignment given to those who infiltrate political movements for subversive purposes. However, it is not the only one. Aside from the passing of information and the inciting of members to commit illegal acts, there is also another function, and this is the one of contriving for nationalism to be portrayed publicly in such an undignified, not to say ludicrous, light that it forfeits all political credibility.

I can think at the moment of two individuals in particular whose activities give the impression of being conceived with this object in mind – though I am willing to admit that that impression may be incorrect and that these men's public antics are the product of nothing more sinister than disordered personalities which crave public attention at any price.

GROTESQUE

One of the men concerned is not known to me personally, and I can only judge him by the effects of his work. The other I know extremely well. As well as being a publicist in the bizarre and the grotesque, he is also a long-standing element of division who has managed to set more nationalists against other nationalists, as well as against himself, than any other person in our political field. For some years now I have ruminated over whether he is in fact controlled by any forces other than his own character and temperament, which combine hysteria, paranoia, jealousy, vindictiveness and narcissism to a degree that I have never seen in any other individual. I still do not know the answer, anymore than I do with the other individuals to whom I have alluded. I can only say of these people: "By their works shall ye know them!"

This last piece of advice must form the cornerstone of any analysis of personalities and activities within the nationalist camp that aid the enemy. There is always the danger, once we get our teeth into the theme of enemy infiltration and manipulation, of carrying the idea to extremes and imagining that it explains everything. That a particular individual happens to be doing the enemy's work does not have to mean that he is doing it deliberately or that the enemy is ordering him to do it. Quite enough of the trouble caused in the nationalist camp is explicable in terms of the human vices and foolishness of nationalists themselves, and it goes without saying that the harmful tendencies that have been outlined here should be opposed with equal vigour, regardless of their inspirational source. We may not be able to prove **why** people do things or **for whom** they do them, but the evidence of **what** they do is plain to see.

It is at the same time vital that we be aware of the element of **intent** in the unhappy events that have divided and weakened us and that we recognise the strong probability that government and other agents are amongst us, giving a push to such events whenever they have the opportunity.

There is also one other thing of importance. Some people may participate in disruptive acts with the best of intentions and later be persuaded to see the error of their ways and become valuable nationalists. When we come to the time of reconciliation there must be a place for such people, whereas there can be no place for those that serve the enemy by intent or by natural quirk of character, for they will not change. Our ability to distinguish between these two categories will be crucial at that time of reconciliation. If reconciliation comes soon, as I hope it will, my policy, in any part that I may play in such proceedings, will be to bury the hatchet with the first but rigorously insist on the exclusion of the second.

TIME FOR A NAME CHANGE

By EDDY MORRISON

LET'S face it, members and supporters of the New National Front – Webster's NF, with all its stigmas of homosexuality and punk-nationalism, is not going to pack up and go home! The 'old NF' carries with it a sort of stagnant tenaciousness, and although it is becoming increasingly obvious that that fragment will continue to degenerate both morally and organisationally – it is going to be around for some while yet.

The question (and it is of paramount importance) is whether we in the New NF can afford any longer to carry this name and the degenerate stigmas attached to it.

Things for the old NF, and consequently for us because of the nominal relationship, are going from bad to worse. The queer syndrome and the rag-bag image are bad enough – even worse is the deeper philosophical and psychological traits that are now making themselves manifest. Of these, the most disturbing is the drift amongst the youth of the Websterites towards Strasserism and National-Bolshevism. Some indeed are already describing themselves as Racial-Marxists, so far have matters gone!

The question then is: can we afford to carry any longer the leaden weight of the name 'National Front'?

The argument for keeping that name, as a founder member of the NF, I can understand. The name is known throughout the world. Many racial-comrades have suffered imprisonment, harassment, stigmatisation and injury in the struggle to build the National Front. To us, the name has a symbolic significance by virtue of the sweat and tears and blood that have made it a household word.

The argument against however is even stronger. The New National Front is **not** a reactionary movement; a movement controlled by some invented masonic plot; a John Tyndall 'fan club' or anything on those lines. The New NF is a dedicated radical-nationalist movement whose belief in discipline, authoritarianism and the questioning of the imagined virtues of democracy makes it a much more truly revolutionary party than the pseudo-posturings of some of our old comrades who still misguidedly hang together around the Websterites and their ilk.

No! The New National Front does not suffer from an identity crisis as far as its ideals are concerned – indeed, in the purity of its beliefs and in its enduring discipline, it is the strongest nationalist force in British politics. What we do suffer from is an identity crisis of name.

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Mass or élite?

JOHN TYNDALL comments on two conceptions of political development

MASS MOVEMENT or *elite* hard core? Force of numbers or force of ideology and dedication? Quantity or quality? These are questions that have always preoccupied British nationalists as they have contemplated the way forward for our movement, and they are indeed very relevant today as we are in the throes of a drastic stocktaking and reappraisal of our political strategy following some hard reverses.

I am grateful to Mr. Colin Jordan for making his own thoughtful and stimulating contribution to this debate in last month's issue, for he made many points which carry strong weight. The very rapid development of the National Front in the 1970s to an organisation of considerable size was bought at the price of harbouring within its fold numerous elements that had neither the strength of conviction nor the personal fortitude to endure the political setback that came with the General Election of 1979 – or indeed the harsh climate of struggle in which such a movement was destined always to operate. The viciousness of the political foe, in both its verbal and physical aspect, took its toll on will power and morale. And the heterogeneousness of belief, always inevitable in a party grown so large so quickly, met its nemesis in a series of ideological splits and arguments that followed the failure of the first major attempt to break from fringe politics into the contest for national power.

Not that the National Front, even at the peak of its numerical growth, became a true 'mass movement' in the sense in which we usually understand the term. When we speak of its size, we are speaking relatively. It was large by comparison with all other racial nationalist organisations to emerge in Britain in the post-war era, and its size furthermore compared favourably with most other modern movements around the Western World of a similar political orientation. That having been said, we must acknowledge that it was still very far from attaining the dimensions that would make it a real political force in a country of 56 million people.

Nevertheless, the NF was seen as a mass movement in embryo. To many of its adherents, its immediate objective simply was to grow as large as possible as soon as possible and to seek power with the greatest possible speed through the ballot box. Numbers were crucial to its strategy for development.

CONDITION OF MASS SUPPORT

The aim of pursuing large-scale electoral support presupposes that a large part of the electorate is in possession of sufficiently well developed political consciousness to be receptive to one's party's message despite a barrage of hostile propaganda assaulting its ears. Some of us recognised that in the 1970s no such condition existed and that therefore there was a strict ceiling to the electoral support that the NF could win; its electoral campaigns were seen first and foremost as a public relations and advertising exercise out of which it was hoped that the party would at least succeed in the outcome in adding sufficiently to its ranks of committed members and activists. The actual votes won would be incidental to this objective and anyway were bound to fluctuate up and down according to the political climate and not in proportion to the quality of the party's appeal.

The trouble is that in a party of the size which the NF attained in the late 1970s and in a campaign of the dimensions to which it committed itself in the General Election of 1979 it is exceedingly difficult to drill the membership into a common way of thinking in this regard. What is the party leadership to tell its followers? If it tells them that only limited results can be derived from the campaign to which they are supposed to dedicate so much of their energies, there is the risk that many of them will wane in their enthusiasm and slacken in their effort. If, on the other hand, the leadership sustains the enthusiasm and effort of the rank-and-file by offering the prospect of big gains to be made at the end of the campaign, anything short of those big gains is likely to be regarded as failure and the cause for dejection and disillusionment.

This problem is compounded by the fact that in the course of the development of the party during such a period of rapid growth many new adherents are recruited who are full of enthusiasm for the party's cause and eager to work for its success but who at the same time are woefully lacking in practical political experience, in particular of the extremely adverse conditions in which a racial nationalist movement operates in a society where all the commanding heights of power and influence are occupied by the enemy. It is a common habit of such people to transport themselves into a cloud-cuckooland of optimism from which they subsequently descend with a sickening crash when the harsh realities of our struggle manifest themselves in hopes unfulfilled. On some of these people that experience has an effect which educates and hardens – rather like the impact of the first taste of real battle on young army rookies who are short on service but of basically sound fighting material. But on many the experience is shattering; they become victims to the political equivalent of shellshock. They then may drop out of the struggle altogether, or otherwise they may become vulnerable – as did parts of the French Army in 1917 – to the seductions of the merchants of mutiny and serve as cannon fodder in the promotion of internal splits – a business in which there are always skilled practitioners waiting in the wings for the moment of opportunity.

ARGUMENT FOR *ELITE*

These hazards are the inevitable price that one pays if one is committed to political aims that are dependent on mobilising large numbers, and they add considerable force to the arguments of those who advocate the *elitist* approach, i.e. the building of small cadres of highly developed political awareness and motivation which, in theory at least, are inured to struggle and will not melt away or splinter at the first sign of adversity – the type which, in the words of Mr. Jordan, will have "the will power to turn his back on the tempting but futile distractions of ordinary politics," and furthermore be "the one capable of operating on his own, if needs be, not the dependent weakling who needs some pre-existing organisation to take him by the hand and arrange things for him."

Mr. Jordan expands on this theme when he says:

> "Be assured that numbers are more than anything else an illusion whenever, regardless of quality, being weakness masquerading as strength! Realise that the greatest force in the world is the power of the will residing in the excellence of the few! Believe this: a tiny minority which is good enough – dedicated enough, knowledgeable enough, trained

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enough, organised enough – can move mountains, and can topple the vulnerable edifice of the complicated modern state!"

I do not quarrel with these words; on the contrary, all the experience I have had in the politics of numbers and mass confirm the basic truth of them. Even in the National Front, which at first sight might seem to serve as the antithesis of the sort of organisation of which Mr. Jordan is speaking, what he says has been born out in practice. Notwithstanding the thousands that at one time or another were listed as fee-paying members, the vital brains, talent, initiative and determination which fuelled the growth of that party came at all times from a tiny few.

So the principle of the importance of an *elite* is accepted. There are in the *elite* concept, however, certain dangers that must be avoided, and I will mention a few of them here.

THE IVORY TOWER

The elitist approach must never be regarded as an end in itself. The organising of the *elite* must always be seen to be a means towards the mobilising of the mass. All political power in modern Western states rests ultimately with those who can get the mass on their side. Even in those phases of struggle when mass support is not within reach, sight must never be lost of the fact that that mass support remains the eventual objective. The activity of the *elite* must therefore never be of the kind which separates *elite* from mass, physically or psychologically.

The *elite* must avoid the temptation to retire to its own ivory tower, from where it looks disdainfully down on the mass and isolates itself from the real world where things are happening. This can lead to a mentality in which the *elite* is content just to book its ticket to heaven by virtue of the rightness and purity of its principles, while playing no part in the shaping of the human events that make history.

In the fields of thought and action the *elite* must at all times involve itself in the process of political power. This applies just as much in times when the possibilities of power are limited as in times when they are boundless. Indeed it is by intelligent exploitation of limited possibilities that the bounds of those possibilities can become widened.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE *ELITE*?

What is the *elite*? How does an individual establish his claim to be considered part of it? Too often I have heard these questions answered in terms of stereotypes.

Is the elitist the type who is the most uncompromising in his commitment to the full implications of the racial nationalist ideology, i.e. the one who embraces that ideology in its purest and most extreme form? If so, what if he is at the same time an individual lacking in qualities of character by which he may, in both his active political and private life, live up in practice to the strength of his ideals?

And what is to be the position of another who is of the very soundest and strongest personal character but who stops some way short of the acceptance of racial nationalist ideology in its most extreme form?

And is sound personal character necessarily the foundation of the spirit of the most militant and dedicated activist? In my experience, no. The most stable individuals among our race tend to be the hardest working and most responsible in their occupations as well as being good family men and women, committed very much to their domestic duties. It is so often they who have the least time, and tend to be prepared to take the least risk, when it comes to political activity. Those, on the other hand, who are prepared to give the most time and take the greatest risk are often the ones who, from the private point of view, lead drab and unfulfilled lives and have the least to lose. They are sometimes, though by no means always, people of inadequate personality and/or unstable character – or simply very limited brains and aptitude.

The ideal member of the *elite* is the one who scores highly in **all** the desirable attributes. But he or she is a very rare species, so small in numbers and so scattered geographically as to make it very difficult for the species to be organised to any effective political purpose – at least without large auxilliary forces of lesser quality.

All these things considered, there must be, even in the most highly developed *elite* conception, some modification of the 100 per-cent ideal, and of course in the world of real politics there always is. We must never forget that we are cast by fate in the role of revolutionaries. Revolutions are made by the most turbulent and restless personalities in any population; revolutionary movements must contain in the human element which forms them an abundance of what the Germans call *Sturm und Drang*, otherwise they will peter out from sheer lack of impetus and drive. The revolutionary leader must recognise the importance of these forces and learn to harness them to the common objective. This means in practice that he must be prepared to recruit some unusual characters among his collaborators and not expect all of them to be saints.

TEST OF THE *ELITE*

No army can prove its quality without being tested in battle, or at least in conditions approximating nearly to battle. Likewise no political *elite* can be regarded as such unless its members have been tested in the fiery crucible of political action – and by action I mean political operations carried out in the full face of the enemy and under the pressure of enemy counter-fire, both psychological and physical. Adherents to the cause recruited in drawing rooms by means of intellectual persuasion and who in turn give evidence of a good intellectual and spiritual grasp of our point of view may on first impression seem to be the material out of which an *elite* is made, but they may then later prove to be completely useless for any overt activity when it exposes them to physical danger and/or the light of publicity and controversy out of which embarrassment in career or business may result.

This is not to say that such people cannot under any circumstances be considered valuable. There is much to be said for the idea of echelons of racial nationalism being formed which will operate by covert methods, penetrating established institutions of business, politics and the professions in a manner similar to that carried out by the South African *Broederbond*. Here brains and intelligence are the foremost prerequisites and our operatives must comprise an *elite* in these respects, though they may not do so in other respects. This simply underlines what has been said earlier – that we should not use a particular stereotype in our conception of what makes an *elite*; there are different *elites* for different purposes.

UNITY AND COHESION

An *elite* cannot serve as an *elite* unless it is an organised force, and not a collection of individuals each working to his or her own purpose. Those who may best qualify to be the *elite* in terms of individual merit will be less of an *elite*, considered collectively, than a body of people representing a smaller aggregate of individual attributes but who work as a co-ordinated **team**.

It is in the nature of things that among those who possess the highest personal attributes and the strongest drive to action there will be some in whom there burns the fire of ambition. In all who possess qualities of leadership there must be the element of self-confidence and at least some degree of egotism – not an objectionable trait as long as it is subordinated to the higher requirements of the cause.

In an *elite* comprising people of leadership qualities it is almost inevitable that there will periodically be struggles for hegemony, and much more frequently strong disagreement, thus diminishing the cohesion and teamwork that are so necessary to the effective performance of political tasks. It may therefore be the case that an alternative body comprising less leaders but more loyal followers (and in consequence possibly a lesser pool of talents) may be much more suitable for the carrying out of political operations.

THE BASE OF THE PYRAMID

No pyramid can have a peak without a base. No high command can function without troops. No operations, of however great skill, complexity or sophistication, can be effective without certain basic raw materials.

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MASS OR ELITE?

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In politics a vital raw material is money. A great idea may germinate in the mind of an exceptional political thinker, but this idea is useless unless the facilities exist for it to be communicated to a wider audience of people. This is impossible unless it goes into print and then, having been printed, it is widely distributed.

Printing operations cost money. There are only two alternative ways, in our situation, in which that money can be found.

One is that it is provided by some rich benefactor or number of benefactors. These are extremely hard to find within the spectrum of racial nationalist politics, and if they are found, dependence upon them can be hazardous. It means that they may dictate the terms on which their money is to be given, and these may not be in accordance with what is politically right. Benefactors should indeed be welcomed but we should never be in a position in which we cannot say No to them when necessary.

The other alternative is to build an organisation large enough to be able to generate, through member subscriptions and small donations, the finance necessary to sustain printing and other costly operations, and to provide the distributive network by which printed material can be sold in a quantity that recovers printing costs.

The latter process involves, inevitably, some departure from the purist and elitist principle. It means that we must go out to recruit as many members as possible – with the qualification that obvious undesirables must be kept at arms' length. In other words, while rejecting the thoroughly bad we must accept, and use, a quantity of the mediocre.

The important thing is always to ensure that the *elite* retains control. To this point I will return.

HOW IS THE *ELITE* TO BE RECRUITED?

Stipulating the desirability of an *elite* is one thing. Finding it is another. Those who would seek to build an *elite* for the carrying out of a political objective must go to the scene of political activity where politically inclined people are to be found. Adherents to the cause must be recruited, and then the *elite* selected from these in the process of acquaintance and action.

I know of no way in which this is possible except by means of a political movement that makes some attempt to win people in considerable numbers. If by the law of averages we find one *elite* type among twenty ordinary recruits, to find five for the *elite* we must gain a hundred ordinary recruits and to find fifty for the *elite* we must gain a thousand ordinary recruits.

You do not generally find any gold without digging up much useless earth and stone. You do not find athletic champions of olympic calibre without staging events in which many ordinary run-of-the-mill performers take part. The same principles apply in the quest for dedicated racial nationalists of the highest calibre. To pick them up, you must cast the net as wide as possible.

CONCLUSION

This brings us back to the question with which I began this article: *elite* or mass? The answer must be: *elite* **and** mass. The pursuit of quality, not instead of but along with, the pursuit of numbers. The two must not be seen as mutually exclusive alternatives but as thoroughly complimentary to one another. Without one, the other is not possible.

This is always provided that we recognise the limitations facing us in the way of mass support at this particular time. When we speak of numbers, we are speaking not of the numbers necessary to bring us to political power, for these cannot be won over at the present time; we are speaking of the greatest numbers presently attainable given existing political conditions and given our own campaigning resources.

What is all important in circumstances where the recruitment of *elite* and mass are being pursued simultaneously is that the former must, as has been said before, have its hands on all the vital reins of control and must impress its standards and values upon the latter rather than the other way round. *Elite* and mass must always be in the correct order of hierarchy.

I am convinced that this need can only be met if our nationalist movement is structured and organised on a **non-democratic** basis. If the opposite is the case, as has existed in the National Front since 1971, the objectives of *elite* and mass, of qualitative and quantitative recruitment, will indeed become irreconcilable. Quantity will prevail over quality, as has occurred in the larger state and society of Britain in which we operate. The self-destructive tendencies that work in all societies governed by liberal-democratic procedures will destroy us too.

Among those who favour the elitist principles of political development, I risk provoking some disagreement when I say that in my own view the nationalist movement in Britain must in the future, as in the past, aim to recruit supporters in the greatest possible numbers – within the limits that I have mentioned. It must at the same time endeavour much more than in the past to form leadership cadres along the lines of a kind of 'General Staff', the best available model for this being the Prussian General Staff system founded by Count Von Moltke, in which the attempt was made to imbue all those involved with the broad conceptions of strategy and organisation handed down from the top while encouraging the development of individual initiative in the details of execution. A very careful selection of men and women must be made in this process and in it heed must be paid to a balance of **all** the qualities constituting an *elite*. No such procedure of selection is remotely possible if the method of selection is by election from below by means of popular vote – that opens the way to the smooth talker, publicity-seeker and con-artist that always comes to the top in a 'democracy'; it can only be achieved by appointment from above, where merit becomes the sole criterion.

This is not to say that whoever makes the appointment will never err in his judgement. What is important is that when the evidence of error becomes apparent the decision to appoint can instantly be reversed by the simple act of dismissal – unencumbered by the need to gain the favour of a majority.

All this presupposes of course that the ideals of *elite* and quality are realised at the very top level of leadership itself, for if it is at that level that the quality at lower levels is to be controlled the question may be asked: how is the quality at the top itself controlled?

The answer is that it is controlled by a process of selection no different in principle, but only different in form, to that which operates at the other levels. The top leadership will sustain itself in success and it will fall in failure. The verdict against unsatisfactory standards will be expressed simply by the withdrawal of support, and without that support no leadership will be able to survive. Ultimately it is in the harsh natural order of survival and non-survival, of victory and defeat, of life and death, that all *elites* evolve.

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NORTH SEA OIL: A NATIONALIST APPROACH

by JULIAN HABGOOD

British oil production has grown rapidly since 1975 when the first North Sea field, Argyll, came into operation. We now rank alongside such countries as Venezuela, Kuwait and Libya as an oil producer, with 80 million tonnes being extracted annually and estimated reserves of between 2,000 million and 4,000 million tonnes. The economic benefits are a gift without parallel in our island history – but are being squandered by an Establishment with scant regard to our national interest.

In this article I wish to look at the economics of North Sea oil, and three issues in particular: policies towards the oil companies, such as licensing and taxing; the extent to which the State or State organisations like the British National Oil Corporation should involve themselves in oil recovery and marketing; and the uses of such financial benefits that the State derives from oil revenues. I shall regard the effects of oil trade on the Balance of Payments and the value of sterling as being outside the sphere of this article, though these topics too are obviously worthy of attention.

Looking first at the policies governments have pursued in dealings with the oil companies, it must be said that no party has developed a coherent and effective strategy, whether Tory (too biased towards the commercial interests of companies, foreign ones included) or Labour (too obsessed with exploiting the oil reserves for maximum short-term benefit with no regard to our longer term interests). Suitable guidelines for dealing with the oil companies would be as follows:

i) That North Sea oil is a national resource and not the property of the oil companies, whose main task is to act as agents for the oil's recovery;

ii) That companies are entitled to such profits as are sufficient to compensate the risks undertaken in exploration and provide an incentive for continued operations (what economists refer to as 'normal profit') and more;

iii) That preference in licensing and tax arrangements should be given to British companies;

iv) That as much income as possible, in the form of interest, profits and dividends, should be channelled into the national economy.

The policies pursued by governments to date have quite clearly not followed these guidelines. In the field of licensing, for example, uncertainty has reigned since recent of these, the seventh round, 100 such blocks were allocated, each licence costing £5 million. Originally licences were issued on a 'first come, first served' basis. The conditions were attached to agreements, with licensees expected to accept the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) as partner in their operations, BNOC being allowed to claim up to 51% of any oil recovered in such joint operations. This condition has now been dropped by the Tory government, who have plans to auction future licences, free of such obligations, to the highest bidders – an indiscriminate policy making no provision for the national interest. A Nationalist approach would be discriminatory, with licensees observing criteria biased towards British companies like British Petroleum (for example, precedence being given to companies with the highest proportion of British shareholders), and incorporating operating agreements with BNOC though without the bureaucratic imperfections of Labour's system which led to BNOC being overstretched and cumbersome.

TAX SYSTEM IMPORTANT

North Sea taxation measures are extremely important, as it is through these that much of the financial benefit of oil is realised by the State. Originally oil taxes were kept low (from 1964 to 1974) in order to encourage companies to explore the sea bed as rapidly as possible, thus getting oil on tap in a relatively short period. When oil started flowing, the Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) was introduced. It now stands at 70% of revenues above a certain qualifying level. In the Budget last March the Tories introduced a Supplementary Petroleum Duty (SPD) comprising a further 20% levy on higher levels of revnue (As believers in 'laissez-faire' the Tories have made a number of pronouncements concerned with 'freeing' the oil market – but as party politicians they are reluctant to part with the benefits of such a handy source of money!). The oil companies are also subject to royalties and corporation tax. Although complaints are frequently heard, these tax levels are not punitive. Revenues from these taxes are expected to increase over the next five years, as more oil is produced, and companies reach the end of their allowances giving them certain exemptions based on costs initially incurred, oil being a very capital-intensive industry. Slight increases in rates will be justified in the near future.

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NORTH SEA OIL

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Some Nationalists believe in taking the industry into State ownership. This I believe to be not only impractical but also unnecessary. The oil companies have a successful history of technological advancements and good oilfield practice; and the profit motive is the greatest spur to efficiency that can be provided. What has to be done is to ***harness*** private enterprise – not crush it, as Labour aim to do, nor give it free reign, which is the Tory approach. Successful use of licensing and tax policies, with the British National Oil Corporation providing safeguards in the form of joint participation and representation of British government interests on North Sea operation committees, would be quite adequate. This is a situation calling for pragmatism, not dogmatism – our only guiding principle being the nation's economic welfare.

ROLE OF THE STATE

The second area I wish to discuss – one that has been touched on already – is the direct involvement of the State and State agencies in oil production and marketing. Most of the involvement now taking place is a result of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Act of 1975. This Act gave the Secretary of State for Energy powers to regulate the extent of North Sea oil production "in the national interest". This clause, inserted for reasons of conservation and continuity of supply for the future, has been rendered obsolete by our party political system which stresses party, not national, interest. Governments attempting to bribe the electorate every four or five years are not likely to be interested in conservation of national resources! More promising was the creation, also under the Act, of BNOC. Originally containing the offshore assets of the National Coal Board and those of Burmah Oil, it was intended to act as an integrated oil corporation with the specific duty of advising the Energy Secretary on oil matters. It was granted a measure of financial independence, was represented on the operating committees, and had the option of taking up to 51% of the oil produced in ventures with other companies, paying the going market price for it. BNOC had special access to the National Oil Account (into which receipts from North Sea oil flowed in the form of royalties and licence fees) to finance its operations.

Within four years BNOC had a wide range of interests in trading and exploration, development and production, against the background of a slowing-down in offshore exploration which BNOC sought to reverse. In the 1979 Annual Report of the Corporation, its Chairman Lord Kearton praised its work, saying that there was now a state enterprise with similar skills and expertise to those of the established oil companies, operated as a commercial business, and able to provide government with informed advice on all aspects of North Sea activities. Significant achievements had included the acquisition of two British semi-submersible drilling rigs, and bringing the Thistle field on stream. BNOC had reached the stage where it was an equity partner in over 80 companies, had secured participation agreements in 62 companies, and was involved in 21 oil fields in production or under development. In its role as market trader, it was (and is) the largest seller of British crude to third parties. However, the initial constitution of BNOC rendered it unsuitable for such a wide range of activities; more appropriate would have been the division of the Corporation into Exploration and Production, Trading, and advisory wings.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF NORTH SEA OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, 1979-1984

(£billion, 1981 prices)

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Value of oil & gas production:	7.4	9.5	10.9	12.1	12.8	14.0
Less	Operating and other costs:	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Less	Profits etc. going abroad:	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.2
Equals	Contribution to GNP:	4.9	6.3	8.1	8.7	9.8	11.4
	Contribution to GNP as a %:	2¼	3	3¾	4	4½	5

(Totals may not add because of rounding. Figures for 1982 on are Treasury estimates).

Source: H.M. Treasury

GOVERNMENT REVENUES FROM THE NORTH SEA (£million, 1981 prices)

	Royalties	Corporation tax	PRT	SPD	Total
Total 1970/71 to 1975/76	122	43	–	–	165
1976/77	115	26	–	–	131
1977/78	343	15	–	–	358
1978/79	379	66	241	–	686
1979/80	582	157	818	–	1557
1980/81	1015	515	2490	–	4020
Total to date	2556	812	3549	–	6917
1981/82*	1071	554	1973	1652	5250

(*Figures for 1981/82 are based on 1981 budget forecasts).

The Tories came to power in 1979 with plans that have curtailed BNOC's activities, and consequently have lessened if not removed the major national interest safeguard in the North Sea. BNOC's special access to the National Oil Account and its exemption from PRT were to end. Assets were to be sold off to private interests, and the Corporation's role in licensees' operations ended. BNOC would no longer sit on the influential North Sea operating committees as of right. These policies, no doubt inspired by a prejudice against State 'interference' in the private sector, represent several steps backwards in energy policy to say the least. A nationally-minded government would have streamlined BNOC's structure, not undermined it. But then the Tories aren't a nationally-minded government, as they have shown us all too well.

The third issue in this discussion of North Sea economics concerns the revenues accruing to the government and the uses to which they should be put. For example, in the current financial year, North Sea taxation is expected to raise £5.3 billion – this sum is equal to almost half our entire Defence budget; or, to put another perspective on it, ten times the amount the government spends

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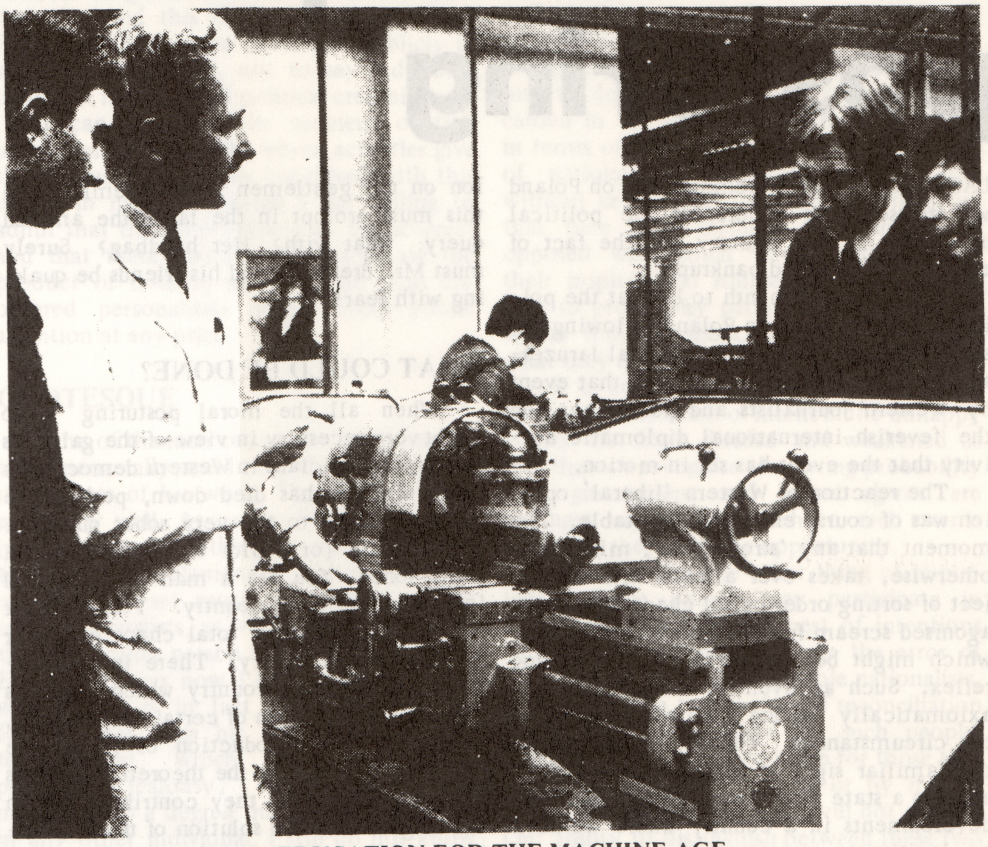
TO FAIL OR NOT TO FAIL

EDUCATION in an ideal society should perform two functions: firstly, the masses of the people have to be taught essential skills to aid them in their everyday lives, most important of which are the '3 Rs', reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Along with these are the less practical studies – geography, history, physics etc. Whilst very little learnt of these subjects can ever be of great use except to a few, the reason for teaching them should be to give people some idea, however basic, of life in general, how the society in which they live evolved, its cultural achievements and possibly some insight into how various man-made devices around them work.

DAVID BALL examines some anomalies in modern education



EDUCATION FOR THE MACHINE AGE
A field in which Britain has lagged behind her competitors

The second function of education is to impart knowledge of a more theoretical nature to those of the necessary aptitude, so that eventually, instead of simply learning, they can begin to contribute to the knowledge of mankind. The problem comes, however, in identifying these people. Hence the idea of examining or testing children as they develop, in order to pick out of their midst those suitable for further education. Naturally enough, this involves 'failing' those whose performance in such tests proves insufficient to warrant further training.

In our ideal society, failure in such tests would not cast a slur on the character of those who are not sufficiently intelligent for further education. That a man is not capable of being an atomic physicist, but is only able to work as a non-skilled manual labourer should not make him any less of a man for it. Rather a conscientious labourer than a lazy and disinterested scientist. That is not to say, however, that everyone should be paid the same wage though, as the extra responsibility of a job involving mental rather than physical effort has to be rewarded.

NOT CRITERION OF INTELLIGENCE

At this point, it is perhaps worth mentioning that high academic qualifications point not to the intellectual qualities of a person, but rather to their ability to absorb certain specific portions of knowledge. While I was at university, I met many students who, while they might have been extremely gifted chemists or whatever, showed themselves to be remarkably ignorant of the remainder of life, and whose leisure-time conversation consisted mainly of debates on which soccer team would win the FA Cup and on various television programmes that would barely tax the mind of a five-year-old. Similarly, I have met many people who, despite a lack of formal academic qualifications, read the works of Friedrich Nietzsche and William Gayley Simpson. Such educational qualifications should purely indicate for which job a person is best suited.

'INTELLECTUAL' MYTHS

However, at this point current British society deviates from our ideal society. The idea is prevalent that someone with a degree is somehow superior or better than anyone with lesser qualifications. These attitudes have reinforced the myth of 'class struggle' that Socialists have propagated over the years. Many 'intellectuals' have cherished the idea that they are somehow better as persons instead of simply having a keener mind. It is interesting to note that many of the degenerate acts that have plagued our country in recent decades have been thought out in the minds of such 'superior' people. It is also sad to see how many well-meaning people have fallen under the spell of such degenerates and followed them along the paths of decay out of a false admiration for their 'intellectual' capabilities.

This being said, the idea of an intellectual *élite* should not be dismissed, but the type of intellectual I am now talking about differs considerably from those who are now regarded as such. An intellectual *élite* that cares for its own race, seeks to guide it along the paths of advancement and takes the decisions it alone is capable of making regarding the future destiny of its people, is essential for the future of our nation. Whilst high academic qualifications would be one of the qualities needed to be part of this *élite,* they would not in themselves be sufficient, in that those entrusted with the fate of their people should also be strong-willed, of good character, and totally committed to the future of their race. It is essential, however, that intellectual snobbery should never be allowed to dominate this *élite,* for if it is to lead the masses successfully, it must never lose contact with them

Contd. on page 20

SPEARHEAD comment on Poland

Time to stop the posturing

LAST MONTH when commenting on Poland we stressed that underlying the political upheaval in that country was the fact of economic chaos and bankruptcy.

It is time this month to look at the political developments in Poland following the army take-over headed by General Jaruzelski, the impassioned reaction to that event by Western journalists and politicians and the feverish international diplomatic activity that the event has set in motion.

The reaction of Western 'liberal' opinion was of course entirely predictable. The moment that any 'strong man', military or otherwise, takes over a state with the object of sorting order out of chaos there is an agonised scream from 'liberals' everywhere which might be likened to a Pavlovian dog reflex. Such an event is intrinsically and axiomatically 'wrong', quite regardless of the circumstances. Thus do we see the all too familiar sight of Britain working itself up into a state of ardent moral fervour over developments in a country where we have no legitimate interest, which are not our business and which we are powerless to prevent. It is a spectacle recurrent throughout our history, but none the more dignified for that. Perhaps the spectacle took on its most ludicrous form when Mrs. Thatcher uttered dire warnings in Parliament to the Russians as to the consequences that would follow from their interference in Poland's affairs. Presumably the lady meant that she would deliver some awful retribution on the gentlemen in the Kremlin, and this must prompt in the latter the amused query: what with? Her handbag? Surely must Mr. Brezhnev and his friends be quaking with fear!

WHAT COULD BE DONE?

When all the moral posturing – no doubt very necessary in view of the galleries to which politicians in Western democracies must play – has died down, perhaps we can get down to the very sober question: what should (or could) General Jaruzelski have done? You are a man of power and influence in your country. You see that country sliding into total chaos and ever greater human misery. There is a movement afoot in the country which demands greater liberalisation of certain institutions, including the introduction of free trade unions; but, whatever the theoretical merits of these demands, they contribute not in the slightest to the solution of the immediate problems besetting the country, which are economic bankruptcy, growing food shortages and an almost total breakdown in the day-to-day administration of the country, supplemented by a state of near anarchy in vital industries just at a time when those industries most need to function smoothly and productively. What would you do if you were a man in General Jaruzelski's position in that situation? Have any of the howlers and the squealers against martial law in Poland started to ask themselves that question? And if they have, are they prepared to give an honest answer, free of ideological bias and bigotry? It would seem not.

GENERAL JARUZELSKI: A MAN WITH NOT TOO MANY OPTIONS

It will of course be protested by some that Jaruzelski is not, as were General Pinochet in Chile and General Evren in Turkey, acting solely in the interests of his nation but that in fact he is merely the puppet of a foreign power on his country's borders dictating his actions by proxy. So it may well be; but the question must be put again: what else could he have done? General Jaruzelski is not in a position de facto to challenge the Soviet Empire. He knew very well – indeed he was assured by visiting Russian General Kulikov – that if such action was not taken by Poles themselves Soviet Bloc forces would take it in their stead, with far greater misery and suffering and far worse consequences for the Polish people. It is easy to criticise General Jaruzelski but he was not in an easy position. No doubt he thought that if some arbitrary regime was to be imposed upon Poland it was better that it be imposed by Poles thamselves than by outsiders. No doubt he also thought that such arbitrary action could not any longer be delayed, for the alternative was an immediate Soviet invasion or total collapse – to be followed inevitably by a Soviet invasion anyway. Again we repeat: what could he do?

WORLD OF FACTS

Men of affairs and power have to live in the world of facts – not the world of exquisite ideals and theories inhabited by intellectuals and pundits who spend their working lives sitting at typewriters. And the General, faced on all sides with some very brutal facts not of his creation, may well have taken the only action possible in the interests of his country.

We say 'may' because we do not com-

Contd. on next page

POLISH PEOPLE QUEUE FOR FOOD
Free trade unions will not remedy this shortage

ment on the affairs of a distant foreign nation with the self-righteous certitude that is the habit of so many of our fellow countrymen. There are many factors in the Polish situation which are yet to be unravelled and which, not being unravelled, prohibit simplistic rhetoric from afar.

Perhaps General Jaruzelski should have called the Soviet bluff, risked the Russians moving in and joined in the resistance to them if they did move in. Being unable to read his mind, we cannot say whether he considered this option. But, supposing he did, could it not be that he applied to the question a basic rule of military tactics that is taught to every officer. This is that, while a great gamble and the risk of lives are sometimes justified when there is a chance of success, they are never justified when there is no chance of success. Massed resistance by the Polish people to a Soviet occupation would make such an occupation exceedingly difficult, but it would not stop it. The Soviet leaders are not like our Western leaders – likely to shirk the ultimate sanction when that sanction could only be implemented painfully and with great loss of blood; they assuredly **would** have invaded Poland and they would have taken all measures necessary to impose their will on that country, had there been no other option. Most certainly, General Jaruzelski knew this, and equally he knew that the Western powers, despite much hand-wringing and sermonising, would do nothing to stop them in any practical terms. This was the situation he faced. Who are we to say we would have done differently?

NO 'POLISH FREEDOM'

The popular view of the Polish crisis is of course one of the brutal dictator stamping out the forces of 'Polish freedom', as represented by the Solidarity movement. In fact this is very far from being the case. In the real world – as distinct from the world of semantics – there is no such thing as 'Polish freedom' – as long as the Red Army stands on and within Poland's frontiers in a strength well able to crush the Poles the moment they seriously defy Moscow's will. This remains the position, whatever internal reforms may occur in Poland. The Solidarity movement never was, and never can be, a movement for Polish freedom, it is concerned not with freedom but with power: it wants there to be another centre of power in Poland besides the Government and the Communist Party. But when we here use the term 'power' we must recognise that it has a strictly limited application; it is the power of a county council, or at best a provincial legislature. that will always be subordinate to the ultimate sovereignty over the state – in the case of Poland the sovereignty of the Kremlin. If Solidarity got its reforms, this would amount to nothing but a devolution of what little real power there is in Poland over Polish affairs; it would advance the cause of national freedom not a single step. Even if Mr. Lech Walesa were to become Prime Minister or President, his freedom of movement would be strictly circumscribed by Soviet tanks.

Such is the fact-world in which men in Poland like General Jaruzelski have to live. What concerns us, on the other hand, is the fact-world that we inhabit in Britain, and here there are only two facts that really matter, both of which we have touched upon earlier.

The first is that Britain is not in any position to decide what happens in Poland in 1981 or 1982 anymore than she was in 1939, and her leaders in politics and in public opinion only make her look ridiculous by talking and acting as if she were.

The second fact is that what happens in Poland, however it may affect the emotions of some of us, has no significant bearing upon ourselves. Poland is not, and never was, a British sphere of interest, and therefore what happens there is not a British political issue. It may well be an issue on which individuals are entitled to feel strongly but it remains an issue outside the compass of British public affairs.

One can always feel sorry for weak nations that fall under the heel of powers stronger than themselves, but when this happens it is usually the case that we cannot do, and should not do, anything to prevent it; we can only take the hint, supplied so often throughout history, that it does not pay nations to be weak in a world governed according to the will of the strong.

RAFFLE DRAW

Greenwich Branch of the New National Front is pleased to inform readers of the result of the Christmas raffle advertised in previous issues of Spearhead.

The winning number in the raffle was no. 069 and the winner David Bruce of Enfield Branch and NNF Activities Organiser. Mr. Bruce won a portable TV set.

Greenwich Branch wishes to thank all those who supported the raffle.

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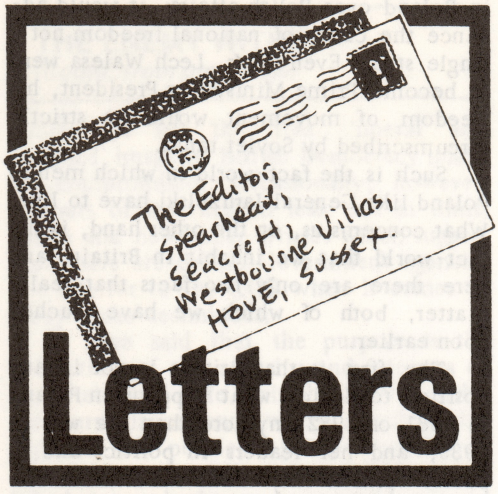

SIR: In his informative article about the demise of Britain's once great aircraft industry, David Ball asks whether the cutbacks and cancellations were the result of incompetence or conspiracy. As a former serving airman in the Royal Air Force I have some knowledge of these matters, so perhaps you will allow me to relate one little known aspect of the cancellation of the TSR2 aircraft which might provide an answer.

When Harold Wilson's Labour Government decided to cancel the TSR2 the Labour Party had a very slender majority in the Commons and there was a distinct possibility that the Government would not survive for very long. So in order to prevent any future government from reviving the TSR2 project the Government not only gave orders for the building of the aircraft to be discontinued **but also ordered the jigs, dies and other production tools to be destroyed!** This action was not just a case of what Mr. Ball calls "criminal vandalism"; it was a deliberate act of treachery.

The TSR2 decision was treasonable because it deprived the RAF of a superlative weapon system on which the safety of our country might well have depended. It also brought to an ignominious end 50 years of British aeronautical pre-eminence.

RONALD RICKCORD
Editor, New Frontier

SIR: I feel bound to write to you with regard to the lead article in your December issue, 'Enoch spells it out'. While I found the article to be both informative and punchy, I regret that no apparent query was raised concerning the falsity of immigrant figures used by Mr. Powell.

According to your quotation of Mr. Powell's speech, he refers to a figure of 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ million being "rather more than half" the present coloured population of this country. Whatever were you thinking of to allow such a distortion of the truth to slip through?

That Mr. Powell's figures are a gross under-estimation can be seen in the statistics provided in the following BBC reports, which I have monitored:-

(1) During 1981 a programme covering some Chinese celebration in London referred to the "half a million Chinese" in this country.

(2) A news item dealing with the attendance of a cabinet minister at the opening of a Sikh temple made reference to "the three-quarter million Sikhs" in Britain.

(3) A programme dealing with the ritual slaughter of animals referred to "the $2\frac{3}{4}$ million Muslims" in the country.

These figures establish that between the Muslims, Sikhs and Chinese alone there are 4 million non-European immigrants and their descendants here. These figures of course exclude Hindus from the Indian subcontinent and West Indians and other negroids who presumably are classified as Christians. I shudder to think what the total figures of non-Europeans would come to if these groups were included but I hazard a guess that they would amount to between 6 and 8 million at least. From these facts you will see what a hopeless under-estimate were the figures of Mr. Powell.

O.T.ODLEY
Baldock, Herts.

(Editor's note: We are grateful to Mr. Odley for the figures given, which illustrate very well the magnitude of the race problem. Our quoting of Enoch Powell's estimates of the size of the non-White population did not mean that we accepted his figures — like Mr. Odley, we regarded them as a gross under-estimate but for reasons of limited space we did not pursue this point)

SIR: Why should the British police have to adapt their methods to suit the whims of aliens who choose to be here? These methods have served this country well until the multi-racial invasion. If the aliens dislike our ways, they should return home.

As for the costly 'Scarman Enquiry', there was no need whatever for this useless operation when the cause of Black rioting is glaringly obvious to all of us: the Blacks just don't like our country.

P.H. CLEVER
Preston, Lancs.

SIR: In reply to the article by O. G. Allanson-Winn, 'Democracy: the dying embers' which was printed in your December issue, let me say that the idea that the Western allies should expect the German people to fight for them is hypocritical and contradictory.

Britain in her hour of folly declared war on National Socialist Germany. In 1940, when the British forces had been routed in Europe, we snubbed an honourable peace proposal by Hitler which would have left intact the British Empire and other vital British interests throughout the world. Instead we joined in with the forces of Bolshevism in destroying Germany.

Now that the jackboot is on the Soviets' foot, we want the Germans to join in with us in resisting the Soviet menace!

And how can the anti-Bolshevik German really trust this country? After all, it was the drunken warmonger Churchill who at Potsdam and Yalta signed over half of Europe to Stalin.

R. W. KNIGHT
Colchester, Essex

SIR: It seems that 'Gay Power' is very much on the increase in the world of broadcasting. Never have I seen so many effeminite types appear on the TV screen as news announcers or reporters. Never have I heard on TV or on radio so many castrated, mincing voices. It almost seems as if this type is the favourite for selection for such jobs — just as British film makers in the Thirties and Forties liked to use as 'male' leads wet-voiced, girlish figures such as Robert Donat and Leslie Howard.

Surely one of the vital needs of a national renaissance in this country is that we find our way back to real manhood and real womanhood. The mass media, if they were in the right hands, would set fashions in this regard.

T. L. RAVEN
Norwich

SIR: The majority of the coalminers in voting against a strike last month would seem to have indicated that they are against militancy. This bears out the findings of opinion polls conducted among them when the ballot for the presidency of the NUM was being held.

Yet in that ballot they still elected the militant candidate Arthur Scargill. It all just goes to show what a farce democracy is.

R. WALKER
Doncaster, Yorks.

SIR: I see that the reds in the media continue to rant on about 'Fascist' terror in reference to the bombings in Bologna, Munich and Paris, yet not one single 'Fascist' has yet been tried and found guilty of these crimes.

D.M. McKAY
Wolverhampton

SIR: There has been a lot of discussion about Mrs. Thatcher's **policies** but none, as far as I can see, about what a revolting 'phoney' she is. Whenever I see her on TV she seems to be acting every minute.

A. P. PERCIVAL
London S. W. 9

NORTH SEA OIL

(Contd. from page 12)

annually in supporting British Leyland! The 1980's will see the largest sums yet collected by the Treasury as the oil reaches its maximum flow and the new Supplementary Petroleum Duty becomes operative.

A number of proposals for utilising these thousands of millions of pounds have been put forward, but as yet no government (and this government least of all) has formulated a constructive strategy of national benefit. Oil revenues have been regarded as just another source of income instead of something special and of limited, if intense, duration. Already almost £7 billion has been raised in oil taxes since 1970 – yet what is there to show for it? Nothing. Clearly special provision must be made for the utilisation of these monies. Part, certainly, can go to modernising and strengthening our industrial base. But the temptation to use such revenues as a crutch to hobble along faster than we would otherwise have done can only end in disaster at the end of the century when they run out. Oil does not provide us with the answer to all our problems, as trade union leaders and politicians seem to think; lasting recovery in the non-oil sector of our economy has to come from inside the non-oil sector itself. Some Tories have argued that the money should be used to finance large tax cuts, though this would only lead to a consumer boom and a flood of foreign imports. Others have argued for a scheme of overseas investment, guaranteeing an income over the years to come – but why not invest at home?

Of all the parties contesting the last General Election, only the National Front put forward constructive proposals for the use of revenues: "We would use part of the revenues... for investment in new energy resources. The other part we would use for the purchase of oil rights now owned by foreign, mainly American, companies so that they may revert to British ownership". (NF Election Manifesto, pages 25-6). Research and investment into new energy resources is a vital priority but one that will receive scant attention from Establishment parties because it is unlikely to bring in votes. And as for taking foreign companies into British ownership, can you see a Conservative government doing such a thing? That ***would*** be treading on too many sensitive toes! In addition to these commendable ends, I would recommend a programme of technological research and development; not just for industry (the 'microchip revolution' is already under way) but in the fields of medicine, transport, and even science for its own sake – it's about time Britain took a more positive stance in the scientific sphere. An embryo space programme is not out of the question. These, then, are some of the issues raised by the oil now coming ashore. But such is the state of Britain today that in all probability, judging by past experience, this national opportunity will be squandered by our short-sighted 'leaders'. Before Nationalist policies are implemented we must hold political power; until then, there is little hope for anything better than we've seen in the past. ■

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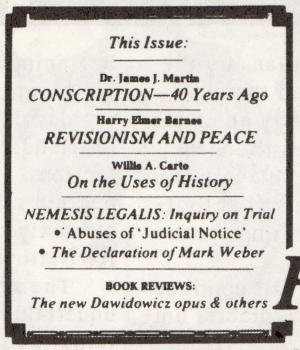

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ISSN: 0195-6752

Activities programme 1982

THROUGHOUT December and January the New National Front has devoted the available time of what is traditionally an unsuitable season for major activities to much internal discussion and forward planning concerning party development and activities for 1982. In this time four important decisions have been made.

The first is that the party will continue to devote efforts to achieving a greater unification of nationalists in Britain. There are some signs that the climate is much more favourable to that objective at the beginning of this year than at the outset of 1981, and in recent weeks some encouraging developments have emerged in the way of friendly contacts with other nationalist factions. The party is placing its wholehearted support behind the unity campaign currently being promoted by the Committee for Nationalist Unity.

The second decision is that no major undertakings will be made concerning participation in elections during the year. Some local government elections may be fought in a few selected areas but there will be no involvement in parliamentary elections. All the evidence of the past year or so is that the climate is not favourable for the achievement of a good vote by nationalist parties and that the NNF should not therefore waste valuable resources on chasing votes that are not to be had. If other nationalist factions wish not to learn the lessons of the recent past and engage in this fruitless activity at the cost of much money and effort, that of course is up to them. Far more can be gained from the investment of that money and effort in other directions.

PROPAGANDA: EMPHASIS ON LOCAL FLAVOUR

The third important decision concerns party propaganda in the field of the printed word. It has been noticeable that over the past year or so standard party leaflets concerning general national issues have met with a diminishing level of response in the way of membership enquiries. While it is essential still to continue the distribution of leaflets of this kind, it has been decided that in the future greater priority will be given to locally produced leaflets dealing with issues of local import and to sales of the party's newspaper New Frontier. New Frontier is undoubtedly the party's main source of recruitment of new members – as can be seen by the fact that the majority of membership applications and enquiries come in on forms cut out of the paper. Local branches and groups will be encouraged during 1982 to devote much more effort to sales of New Frontier, both in the street and on the doorstep.

Branches and groups are also being encouraged in the production of local leaflets. Many units already possess duplicating facilities for this purpose but those that do not are being urged to acquire those facilities as soon as possible. Local leaflets produced by duplicator cannot of course achieve the same quality of appearance as those that are professionally typeset and printed but research has established that this is not any great handicap in the way of getting attention. Such leaflets have the additional advantage that they can be produced and distributed within hours of the emergence of the issue to which they are addressed and that they do not involve the expensive postal costs of leaflets that have to be obtained from party Headquarters. Above all, they bring the party right to the doorstep of local people.

ADVANCE PLANNING

Finally, the decision has been made to organise major party activities according to a programme of thoroughly advanced planning, drawn up early in the year and giving participants the very maximum notice of events, so as to facilitate advance preparation.

In consideration of mounting unemployment and the need for members to make personal economies, it has been decided that **national** activities, i.e. those involving members from all parts of the country and the resulting high expense of travel, will be limited to three for the whole year. These will consist of a St. George's Day march in London on April 24th, another march in the North of England at a date in early September and a national indoor rally in London in late October.

The party expects a high level of turnout for these activities and is encouraging local regions, branches and groups to start a fund to subsidise travel to them so as to impose the minimum possible financial strain on individual members. Members should also be assisted by the long advance notice given.

To compensate for the limited programme of national activities, the party is promoting an extended programme of regional activities for the year and has instructed local officers to begin organising activities of this kind for the areas of the West Midlands, Plymouth, West Yorkshire, Glasgow, Hull, Kent, Buckinghamshire, North West England and Tyneside.

This programme will begin in March and it is hoped that by February a calendar announcing them will have been drawn up.

Fitting into this programme, so far as is possible, will be planned itinerary of speaking engagements all over the country by Party Leader John Tyndall.

The party is also organising a series of conferences and seminars throughout the year the details of which will soon be announced.

New recording– just out!

NNF Recordings are pleased to announce a new cassette, which is now available, called:–

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

On side 1 of this recording you can hear selections from the speeches at the NNF rally in London on September 5th 1981 on the theme 'Whites unite or go under!'. The speakers include Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker, Derek Merry and guest speaker Ray Hill. The recording features a large part of the closing speech of the rally by NNF Leader John Tyndall.

On side 2 there is a talk entitled 'The coming British Revolution' by John Tyndall. In this talk Mr. Tyndall exposes the hypocrisy and incompetence of the political system which masquerades under the name of 'democracy' and outlines the vital political changes needed for Britain's national recovery.

This new tape costs £3 plus 15p for postage and is an ideal Xmas present to buy friends whom you are trying to convert to the nationalist cause.

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Also available from our library is the recording 'Tyndall speaks', which consists of a talk by John Tyndall on each side and also costs £3 plus 15p postage. The two talks are:–

(1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent position.

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Apply to: NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB.

ON THE OLD FRONT

Webster tries to smash unity project

THE APPEAL to nationalists to end their divisions made in the circular recently issued by the Committee for Nationalist Unity met with the predictable reaction from the Headquarters of the old National Front.

Mr. Martin Webster, who is in total control in that sector, responded to the appeal by sending out a bulletin to NF branches urging them to boycott the campaign of the CNU and to persuade their members to do likewise. The Webster bulletin, which we have reprinted on this page, contains a tissue of lies concerning the origins, function and purposes of the CNU.

Following the issue of the Webster bulletin, a representative of the CNU telephoned Mr. Malcolm Skeggs to ascertain whether the statements in it concerning him were true. Mr. Skeggs replied that he has **not**, as the bulletin alleges, resigned from the National Front and that he made no statement to the NF Office, as is also alleged, concerning the authorship of the CNU circular.

On page 4 of this issue we have given the true facts concerning the Committee for Nationalist Unity, which are very much at variance with the story being put out by Mr. Webster.

Perhaps, though, we should not be too distressed by Mr. Webster's bulletin. It reveals very clearly to nationalists right across the spectrum where the opposition to unity lies. It corroborates all that we have been saying about its author for the past two years, i.e. that he is the main cause of division in the British nationalist movement.

The Committee for Nationalist Unity has told us that already, in the very short space of time since the issue of its circular, it has received a very encouraging number of replies from people who are in wholehearted sympathy with its unification project, and that these include several officers of the old National Front at branch level. The unity campaign is certainly going to succeed to a considerable degree — though to what exact degree we will not know till later.

Item 4: WARNING! NEW "NATIONALIST UNITY" CONFIDENCE TRICK. WARN MEMBERS.

One or two of our local officials have received recently a document headed: "Committee for Nationalist Unity" which gives the impression that such a committee has been set up with representatives of the National Front sitting as members of the Committee. The impression is also created that the Committee is a "non-party" organisation, and that the people on the Committee are grass roots Nationalists who are not grinding an axe for any particular group or individual. NF Head Office contacted the man mentioned at the head of the document as being "of the National Front" on the Committee, as the gentleman in question (Malcolm Skeggs) resigned from the NF two years ago! Mr. Skeggs admitted that the description of him was wrong. Mr. Skeggs went on to admit that the "Committee" had never met but were simply names that had been assembled for and on behalf of Mr. John Tyndall by South London NNF activist Richard Edmonds. Mr. Skeggs agreed that the text of the leaflet was written by Mr. Tyndall. In short, in not mentioning Mr. Tyndall's or Mr. Edmonds' name on the leaflet, the "Committee" hopes to 'con' people into sending off their names and addresses and comments in a way that they might otherwise not do if they knew who was responsible for the operation. So be warned: The "Committee for Nationalist Unity" is NOT an independent body working on an impartial non-party basis. It is simply another attempt by Mr. Tyndall's New National Front splinter group to try and 'poach' National Front members. Warn your members about this bogus "Committee" and tell them not to respond to the application forms on the leaflets because the P.O. Box being used by the Committee (a B.M. address) is controlled by Tyndall and Edmonds, and not by any member of the "Committee"

THE TELL-TALE BULLETIN
A tissue of lies

They want more cash

We have received from an informant inside the old National Front a report of a special NF conference for party officials held in London on January 16th. The conference was advertised in bulletins as being of great importance and the impression was given that its main purpose was to discuss the active programme of the party for 1982.

In the outcome, a very large part of the conference was devoted to the task of persuading branches to send more and more of their hard-raised local funds to party Headquarters in Croydon. At one point in the conference it was stated that the party HQ needed £500 a **week** (no less!) to keep going — to us an extraordinary state of affairs.

When some branch representatives showed something less than full-hearted eagerness to send in their money to the Head Office, they were reminded by Mr. Martin Webster that the Directorate was empowered to **force** them to do so, if necessary. In other words, "Vee haf vays of getting your money!"

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead,* 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

TO FAIL OR NOT TO FAIL?

(Contd. from page 13)

as it then runs the risk of becoming an oppressive regime, instead of the heart and soul of the nation.

DIFFERENTIATION

It should seem blindingly obvious that those with a greater intellect ought to be given a different education from the norm, and this was indeed recognised in the past, with the result of the Grammar School system being born. Admission to a Grammar School was dependent on passing an examination at the age of eleven, and though this was perhaps rather a crude manner of selection, it certainly served its purpose. However, because of the attitudes of society, those who failed to pass this test tended to be looked upon as somehow inferior. Consequently, as the influence of the egalitarians began to dominate, the Grammar School was superseded by the Comprehensive School. What was really required was a new look at the attitudes of society rather than the scrapping of what was a basically sound educational system.

At the time of the introduction of widespread comprehensive education, a new examination was introduced to supplement the existing "O" level, the CSE. This was intended to make sure that every child would have something to show potential employers to indicate how they had performed at school. However, as an academic qualification, it is nigh on useless. The average child is supposed to be able to gain a grade 3 in a CSE examination. This means that it is perfectly possible for someone to leave school with seven or eight CSEs, all grade 4 or 5, believing that he has obtained useful qualifications that guarantee him a good job. In fact, such qualifications merely indicate that he is generally of below average intelligence. Of course, he does not realise this, and expects to walk straight into a plush job. What is the point in giving anyone such qualifications? All they achieve is to raise the expectations of people unnecessarily. Would it not be better to only give academic qualifications to those of above average ability rather than to dole them out to all comers?

After "O" and "A" levels, many people move on to higher education in universities and polytechnics. The way the system works at present, once someone arrives at university, the odds are generally greatly in favour of their obtaining some kind of degree. Indeed, there are stories of some university departments, often in the Social Sciences, that refuse to fail students as a matter of principle. I knew many students at university who probably did not deserve their degree. The trouble is that the incentive to work is removed when you know that you are almost certain to gain some kind of degree unless you are unlucky enough to fall in the 5 per-cent or so who actually fail altogether. So, once someone succeeds in obtaining a university place, then with the minimum of effort a degree can be obtained that considerably enhances their job prospects.

So what is to be done with this generally bad state of affairs in the educational world? Firstly, the egalitarian myth has to be shattered once and for all. Academic qualifications should become a mark of excellence and not something obtained by all. We must nurture those in our midst who are specially gifted with sharp minds, for if we are to advance further along the paths of civilisation we have to produce an educated *élite* that is capable of pushing back even further the frontiers of science. The traditional Arts (history, music, the classics etc.) should also be encouraged so as to enrich our culture, but there is no future for many of the Social Sciences (Sociology etc.), which should be consigned to the intellectual scrapheap along with all the books written on those subjects by demented anti-white Marxist/Liberal 'intellectuals'. For the masses, their education should also include classes on citizenship which will give them a pride in their nation and an awareness of their racial heritage. With the right approach, education can be a powerful ally of the state to aid its healthy development and not the cancerous growth within it that it has now become.

TIME FOR A NAME CHANGE

(Contd. from page 7)

For two major reasons now, we must seriously examine the need to change. The first is that the old NF, it seems, will, even in a much reduced rump version, continue to be hanging around our fringes with us, desperately trying to put together a viable and realistic nationalist movement, being constantly dragged back by their ridiculous antics and their appalling lack of principles and discipline.

Secondly, the people who **really** lead the old NF are the very same who have destroyed the unity of the movement. This one fact alone ensures that as long as we bear this name, National Front, thousands of dedicated nationalists will purposely exclude themselves from our ranks – and who can blame them?

What is needed now, at the beginning of a new year – a watershed year for radical-nationalism – is a new and wider initiative. The New NF must become the kernel of an even greater new movement, taking back the many thousands of good comrades who have become disillusioned during the years of splits and dissension. This new movement is now historically necessary – what it is to be called I leave to the immediate future.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A change of name for the New National Front was discussed at a conference for party officials in April 1981 but in the outcome no decision was made to have a change at that time because it was considered to be a potentially divisive issue. The party name will again be under review at some time early this year – and further consideration will be given to a change in the light of developments that have taken place since last April.

In the event of the New National Front taking part in a political merger with other nationalist elements, it is probable that this would be symbolised by the adoption of an entirely new party name to indicate the emergence of a new party.

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

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Printed and published by Albion Press, Hove